Nippon Times

No. 16,564 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1945 Price 25 Sen

REICH TROOPS IN BERLIN DESPERATELY RESISTING

End of Battle for Capital in Sight, Says Reuters as Soviet Units Break Through

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—German troops in Berlin are putting up almost fanatical resistance, but Reuters said today that the end of the battle for Berlin is in sight. Remaining German troops which show any semblance of a battle line are those now fighting with their backs to Tiergarten, but their situation was rendered hopeless by a Red Army breakthrough into Moabit, large working class area immediately adjoining it.

The report added that infiltrating through the debris-covered streets with the air acrid with smoke and dust, the Soviet troops have now closed a ring around most of the vital areas of the city with the exception of a small gap in the Charlottenburg sector.

Units in the center of Berlin said they found the city a "desert" of ruined buildings," and another report said that fighting broke out afresh in the subways under the city. It said struggles also raged high above ground "in the corridor, on staircases and even on roofs of bigger buildings."

Other Moscow reports said Soviet troops had captured Tempelhof airdrome and two Soviet army groups made a new junction, completely isolating the German capital. Front-line reports also said Marshal Zhukov's 1st White Russian and Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian armies are storming the German defense line surrounding the underground fort from which Fuehrer Hitler is reported to be directing the defense.

New Contracts Made

Domei

ZURICH, April 27.—The 27th unit of the 69th division of General Courtney Hodge's U.S. 1st army and troops of the 58th Soviet Guards in Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army Group met yesterday on the Elbe River at Torgau, 75 miles south of Berlin, according to a Paris dispatch.

The White House, Kremlin and Whitehall jointly announced the junction with President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill issuing individual statements on the event for which the world had been waiting.

Patrols had reportedly joined at various times on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, at positions 58 miles southwest of encircled and embattled Berlin. The link-up in force on Thursday was announced by London, Moscow and Washington, today.

Meanwhile, General Patton's forces moved into Austria and established radio contact with the Soviet armies less than 85 miles to the southeast in the Danube valley. These armies are expected to meet shortly. The American 3rd army entered the twin strongholds of Regensburg and Ingolstadt, 35 miles apart on the Danube north of Munich.

Soviet Forces Advance

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, April 27.—It was announced today that Soviet spearheads have seized Rathenow, bringing the Red Army 13 miles from a link-up with the U.S. 9th army front. The Soviet advance to Rathenow 33 miles west of Berlin was disclosed in a special order of the day by Marshal Stalin.

The order also proclaimed the capture of Wittenberg on the Elbe River 42 miles southeast of Berlin. Other Soviet troops have seized Potsdam and Spandau west of Berlin, and nearly three-quarters of the German capital now is reported to be in Soviet hands. They have captured the Tempelhof airdrome in Berlin.

Genoa Said Entered

Domei

ZURICH, April 27.—American 5th Army troops which moved westward along the Mediterranean coast from Spezia entered the historic north Italian port of Genoa today, according to frontline reports. Genoa already had been partially cleared up by Italian partisan forces who rose up against the Germans. Meanwhile, elements of the 5th Army advanced to within 60 kilometers of Milan.

Verona Reported Taken

Domei

ZURICH, April 26.—Frontline reports claimed the occupation today of Verona, starting point of the Brenner railroad, by the American 5th army, which crossed the Po River and struck swiftly northward with close air support.

Steering Committee At S.F. Meet Grants 3 Votes to Soviets

Special to The Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—The Soviet demand for three votes in the proposed world assembly has been granted by the Steering Committee of the United Nations Conference on International Organization now being held at San Francisco, reports the Associated Press from San Francisco. The report says that this decision was disclosed by delegates attending the Steering Committee's session. Edward J. Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, declared at a press conference that he would make no announcement on the Committee's decision until the plenary session of the Conference has ratified the Committee's work.

MOLOTOV YIELDS TO U.S. AT 'FRISCO CONFERENCE

Approves Rotating Chairmanship Plan Suggested by Britain After Stiff Fight

Special to the Nippon Times

Various press associations and many American newspapers have been carrying reports that Mr. Molotov strongly objected to making Stettinius permanent chairman of the conference. It is added that he blocked the appointment for 24 hours, but finally yielded to the British compromised proposal of a rotating chairmanship in a dramatic address to the assembled chiefs in which he said he withdrew his earlier objections in the interests of international harmony.

Press association reports said that the British compromise called for Stettinius being chairman of both the Steering and Executive Committees while the chairmanship of the full-dress plenary sessions will be rotated among the delegation heads of the four sponsoring Powers.

Fourteen nations which will have seats in the inner executive committee are the four sponsoring Powers and Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Mexico the Netherlands and Yugoslavia.

The conference of the day began when delegation heads of the four sponsoring Powers held a preliminary meeting which was followed by the Steering Committee session at 10:30 a.m. PWT.

Wilson of the United Press said that Mr. Molotov, Stettinius, Eden and T. V. Soong, Chungking President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, had met a half-hour before the Steering Committee session presumably to attempt to settle the chairmanship issue before the full committee gathered. The United States, Britain and Chungking agreed in advance to stand firmly for the British compromised proposal. But the key to the solution remained with Mr. Molotov and the other three foreign ministers sought to swing him to their view.

Threatened to Withdraw

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov almost threatened a complete collapse of the United Nations Conference yesterday immediately following the first plenary session when in a meeting of the Steering Committee he opposed the choice of Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, as sole chairman of the world security conference and threatened to withdraw Soviet sponsorship of the United Nations Conference if the Soviet proposal for a joint presidency of the conference by delegation leaders of Britain, United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking is rejected by the Steering Committee, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Molotov proposed that there should be four permanent chairmen chosen from among the sponsoring powers who would act in rotation. In spite of all attempts to smooth over the matter, Molotov told delegates that "no agreement had been reached." The proposal would mean that the Soviet Union like France would refuse to be one of the sponsoring powers, but would continue to take part in the conference proceedings on the same basis as that of 40-odd "invited powers."

The "Big Four"—Molotov, Stettinius, Eden and Soong—held their emergency conference yesterday to thrash out the deadlock problem of the conference chairmanship. The full meeting of the Steering Committee was delayed by the "Big Four" conference.

An atmosphere of suspense was felt throughout the city as news that the "Big Four" were meeting got around. It was known that an urgent effort was being made to solve the first big controversy of the conference—the Soviet-American clash over chairmanship—and the whole ordinary conference routine was being delayed by this move.

At 10:30 a.m.—the time it was due to start—delegates were only beginning to trickle into the conference building where the fateful full meeting of the Steering Committee was to take place.

Far more serious than the actual chairmanship question, a Reuter's dispatch said, was the threat voiced by Molotov yesterday that he would withdraw Soviet sponsorship if his proposal for joint chairmanship is not accepted. The full weight of the British influence led by Eden was put into the effort to achieve a solution.

PETAIN ARRIVES IN PARIS TO FACE TREASON CHARGE

89-Year-Old Marshal and Wife Confined in Fort After Trip From Switzerland

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Marshal Philippe Petain, former Vichy Chief of State, has returned to Paris to stand trial on a charge of treason, according to a Paris dispatch. He and his wife have been placed in the fort of Montrouge.

Lieutenant General Joseph Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior (F.F.I.) at the invasion of Normandy and before, met him at the border. The aged Marshal extended his hand but Koenig did not respond. Gardes Republicans, about 30 men, who had been sent from Paris as an escort, gave no salute and there was no fanfare as Petain stepped over the frontier into France.

Leaves Switzerland

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, April 26.—A dispatch from Wesen in eastern Switzerland said that Marshal Philippe Petain had left that community today on the last lap of his return to France to face charges of high treason, a crime punishable by death.

The 89 year-old Marshal, his wife and others of his party were reported to be travelling in a four-car caravan led by a motorcycle escort.

From Paris, it was reported that a court writ, addressed to the aged Marshal, summoning him to appear at a trial on May 17 to answer war charges of "plotting against the state" was en route to a Swiss frontier point.

Elaborate precautions were being taken to prevent any disorder when the aged Marshal, remembered by many as the hero of Verdun of World War I and hated equally strongly by others, passes through France to a prison somewhere near Paris.

ENVOY MITANI DESCRIBES FLIGHT TO SWITZERLAND

Nippon Embassy Staff Leaves German Town Together With Petain and Laval

By M. HORIGUCHI

Domei

ZURICH, April 27.—Japanese Ambassador to Vichy Takanobu Mitani, former French Chief of State Philippe Petain and former French Premier Pierre Laval fled from Siegmaringen, the seat of the Committee for the Protection of French Interests in Germany, on April 21. When interviewed at the Swiss frontier town of San Garand today, Ambassador Mitani was in fine spirits and looked healthy.

"It was early on the morning of April 21 that Petain and Laval escaped from Siegmaringen with their Cabinet," said Ambassador Mitani to your correspondent. "At that time the spearhead of the French tank forces had approached to within 28 kilometers of the place. We were warned by the German Embassy which had been moved to this place from Vichy that we should leave quickly since the French tank forces had passed around Stuttgart on the morning of April 20 and were moving southwards quickly. Thus the four Embassy staff members left Siegmaringen at five o'clock on April 21. The entire staff of the Japanese Embassy traveled in two armored cars.

Enemy Aircraft Active

"As we passed through Veltkirche on our way to Wagen via the Tyrol Mountains, the car I was on broke down and we lost three precious hours. Enemy fighter aircraft passed overhead continuously and machine-gunned every moving object they saw, so that we were compelled to take to the shelter of trees most of the time. While our car was being repaired, Petain's cars overtook us and sped away. Petain and Laval were riding in a black limousine. I thought it strange that their car should not have been armored in the face of the threat of continuous enemy fighter attacks.

"At Wagen we were quartered in two houses. Secretary Kitahara and I found a good room, but Chancellor Kondo had to sleep in the shelter of the roof of a house that had been pulled down by National Shock Troops. Kato had to sleep in Petain's quarters. For dinner we had rice broth cooked in a pot we borrowed.

"Laval and his suite slept in their cars. On the morning of April 22 we heard that the French forces had occupied Siegmaringen. Around noon, Kitahara went to see a fortified anti-tank obstruction built by National Shock Troopers on the main highway. Seeing that we could not remain in Wagen much longer we again took to our cars. Between Lingau, on the Austro-German frontier, and Plegentz, we were ordered to halt. It transpired that only persons with special permits could go on their way. Meanwhile we overtook many of the Vichy Government party who had left Siegmaringen by train but had to get off half-way. Both men and women were walking along carrying their baggage and children.

Order, Calm Prevail

"I was struck by the order and calm that prevailed in southern Germany despite the proximity of the close-pressing anti-Axis forces. After spending the night at a hotel in Plegentz, I applied to the Swiss Government for an entry permit. Laval was saying that he intended to take shelter in Switzerland. Concerning Petain's plans many rumors were afloat. It was reported that he would pass through Switzerland and enter France to give himself up to the De Gaulle Government. Education Minister Abel Bonnard, Information Minister Paul Marion and others of the Vichy Cabinet were also with us.

"Petain's Secretary Fernand De Brinnon, who was on his way to Veltkirchen was ordered to give up his car to the headquarters of the German Labor Front, and had to travel eastward by train. It appeared that some of the French had gone over to Italy to join the French Army of Liberation under Law and Order Secretary Joseph Darnand. It appears that Petain took the decision to enter Switzerland on his own. After his departure from Vichy and entry into Germany, Petain maintained that he was the rightful President of France, contrary to rumors that he was being held in custody. Petain's son-in-law had been taken into custody by the German secret police a few months ago.

"I am most thankful for the kind attitude of the Swiss authorities toward us. The Swiss Government issued us a permit for entry within three hours of the filing of our application."

Worships at Yasukuni Shrine

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to offer prayers for the repose of the newly-enshrined warrior spirits at Yasukuni Shrine on Saturday.

GOEBBELS TELLS BERLIN TO FIGHT TO BITTER END

Criminal Elements Will Be Severely Dealt With, Minister Avers

Domei

ZURICH, April 28.—Even as the Soviet troops entered a part of Berlin, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister and the Berlin Defense Commissioner, in a speech to the Berlin population called upon them to offer resistance to the bitter end, according to the Berlin radio.

"If provocateurs and criminal elements should attempt to spread unrest or paralyze resistance among the population by hoisting white flags or by showing a cowardly attitude then these persons must be severely dealt with at all cost," he said.

Goebbels declared, "They are to be arrested immediately or better still rendered harmless. Every Berlin citizen is responsible for his house or apartment. Houses or apartments which show white flags have no claim to protection or help by the community and will be dealt with accordingly."

Goebbels made this speech yesterday over Berlin's internal radio-telephone service. He added that the civilian population must obey instructions by the civilian or military authorities without question. "Movements of the Wehrmacht and of the Volkssturm must be assisted by the strictest traffic discipline. Streets must be kept free of pedestrians and above all of playing children. Armament works, public utility concerns and authorities and departments responsible for administration will continue their work. Works guards will be responsible for external and internal security of the factories."

Goebbels stated that he and his collaborators "are of course remaining in Berlin. My wife and children are also here and will remain."

The Propaganda Minister then stressed the considerable building of defense works in the capital in the last few weeks. "These defenses reach from the outer districts to the city's center. Many thousand tank barriers, barricades, road blocks and earth works have been erected around Berlin and the capital has been put on a footing of greatest defense preparedness," he said.

Hatta Visiting Peking

Domei

PEKING, April 27.—Dr. Yoshiaki Hatta, President of the North China Development Company, arrived here at 1.40 p.m. today.

HIS MAJESTY WORSHIPS AT THE YASUKUNI SHRINE

Sovereign Honors Newly Deified 41,318 War Dead On Saturday

His Majesty the Emperor personally worshipped at the Yasukuni Shrine on Saturday the spirits of the heroes who fell for the defense of the nation, including the newly deified 41,318 spirits headed by Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

At 8:40 a.m. the ceremonies of opening the gates of the Main Hall and of presenting offerings were held by officials of the War and Navy Ministries, General Takao Suzuki the Chief Priest of the Shrine, and others. Sweeping and purifying the sacred precincts were students of the Miwata Girls' School. Groups of bereaved families, learning of the impending Imperial visit, lined the main path in respectful anticipation of the event.

As the time drew near for the Imperial visit, War Minister General Korechika Anami, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, officials of the Army and Navy, and Chief Priest Suzuki took their places before the Worship Hall to await the advent of His Imperial Majesty. Staff members of the Shrine and a girl service unit, granted the honor of being present also stood respectfully by the path.

At 9:30 a.m., His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace attended by Grand Chamberlain Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Chief Aide de Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and other close attendants in an informal motor cortege.

His Imperial Majesty arrived at the sacred precincts atop Kudan Hill amid the strains of the national anthem played by a naval band and reached the Worship Hall welcomed by the waiting high officials.

Upon alighting from the Imperial limousine, His Imperial Majesty, who was attired in military uniform and wore the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, as well as other decorations, graciously removed His cap and proceeded to the ablution hall, from where, after rites of ablution, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Main Hall, respectfully led by Chief Priest Suzuki and attended by War Minister Anami and Navy Minister Yonai.

In the zephyr-stirred atmosphere of the Shrine, His Imperial Majesty, at 9:43 a.m. personally worshipped at the Main Hall, offering a branch of the sacred tree to the spirits of the heroes who gave their all in the nation's defense.

With the Imperial worship over, His Imperial Majesty left the Shrine at 9:45, amid the respectful attendance of those present. War Minister Anami and Navy Minister Yonai thereupon also worshipped at the Main Hall.

Following the Imperial visit, the Shrine was crowded throughout the day with people from all walks of life coming to worship.

U.S. NAVY TO SEIZE PLANT

Truman Orders Taking Over of Strike-Bound Shipbuilding Works

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—President Harry Truman today authorized the navy to take over the United Engineering Company, Ltd. plant in San Francisco where wartime shipbuilding has been held up by a jurisdictional labor dispute, according to a Washington dispatch. The White House said that this is the first time the navy recommended seizure of an industrial plant under such circumstances.

The report added an argument between the boiler makers and metal workers over the engine room rigging had caused the strike which spread to the shop mechanics and prevented the completion of a troop transport, an army cargo boat and two vessels for the war shipping administration.

Truman Sees War Chiefs

Domei

LISBON, April 25.—President Harry Truman made an unexpected visit to the War Department where he met Secretary Henry Stimson, according to a Washington dispatch. Shortly after he arrived, he was joined by his military adviser Admiral William Leahy, General George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet.

His Majesty Greeting 44th Birthday Today; Nation to Fete Event

His Majesty the Emperor, today, greets His 44th birthday in the best of health. In the Imperial Palace, today, ceremonies will be held in observance of this fourth Tenchosetsu since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. No state banquet will be held this year just as in the war years past but those who are qualified will be allowed to express their felicitations from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. This auspicious day will also be celebrated throughout the nation in an appropriate manner.

TWO NIPPON UNITS CITED FOR FEATS ON OKINAWA

Continue Battle After Accounting for 24,000 Enemy Troops In Counterattack

The valiant fighting of the Fujioka Unit and a Unit attached thereto, which are now continuing to fight gallantly on the main Okinawa island after smashing the American assault following the enemy's landing, and which were previously cited by the Army Commander, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"To the Fujioka Unit and a Unit attached thereto, which are now continuing to fight gallantly on the main Okinawa island after smashing the enemy assault in a counterattacking operation following the enemy's landing, a citation had previously been granted and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

The Fujioka Unit

A Unit attached thereto

Under the command of Lieutenant General Takeo Fujioka, the above counterattacked the enemy's 24th Army Corps that landed in the Nakakami area on April 1. After meritorious military exploits at the outset of the battle, the Units took effective offensive and defensive actions for a long period. Particularly, on and after the morning of April 19 the Units, in close cooperation with the Artillery Corps, intercepted the assault of three divisions of the main enemy force and smashed the enemy's attack at every point, fully demonstrating the bravery of the Imperial Forces.

Particularly brilliant were the exploits of the forces under Major General Tokutaro Nakajima who, on the right wing, fought powerfully as a ball of fire, annihilating about 12,000 enemy troops and causing about the same number of wounded to flee in six hospital ships.

During this time the command of the Unit Commander, Lieutenant General Fujioka, was especially able and the effective strategy and powerful fighting of the Unit was an example for all the forces.

Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

The Units hereafter must fight with still more vigor and, giving their all for the cause, manifest their loyalty to His Imperial Majesty.

April 25, 1945.

The Army Commander

ENEMY RAIDS INDO-CHINA

Saigon and Cholon Repeatedly Attacked by U.S. Air Force

By T. TAKADA
Of the Military Press Corps

SAIGON, April 28.—Since the disposal of the French territory by Japan, the enemy with eight B-24's operating from a base in the southwestern part of the Philippines, attacked Saigon on April 19. The raiders were quickly counterattacked by the Japanese air defense unit and heavily damaged. They fled after dropping bombs indiscriminately on the city of Saigon.

On April 20, the enemy again attacked Saigon in a formation of 30 fighters and bombers escorted by P-38's. Again the enemy attacked the same area with 10 B-24's on April 22. On the following day it came in a formation of fighters and bombers aggregating 30.

On April 24, 40 enemy planes raided the Saigon and Cholon areas, while on April 26, shortly after noon, 42 B-24's and 10 P-38's, a total of 52 planes blind bombed the Saigon and Cholon areas again.

FURTHER BLOWS DEALT DEPLETED YANK FLEET

Less Than 100 U.S. Warcraft Active Off Okinawa; Invaders Make No Headway

By Courtesy of the Press Section

In response to the valiant fighting of the Japanese Land Forces on various fronts on the main Okinawa island, the Special Attack Corps of the Imperial Army and Navy in closest cooperation are vigorously attacking the U.S. task forces around the island and have already achieved brilliant war results by sinking or damaging more than 400 warships within less than one month since the enemy began the landing operation in the Southwestern Islands area on March 23.

At present, the U.S. war vessels plying around the main Okinawa island total less than 100, namely, four or five battleships, 10 cruisers, 15 to 20 destroyers, and 40 to 50 transports which are now being exposed to ceaseless attacks.

On April 27, Japanese Artillery Units damaged and set ablaze two large transports as well as damaging one large battleship by direct hits in the waters west of Katena.

Meanwhile, the intensity of the enemy fleet bombardment is decreasing greatly. In recent days about 4,000 shells were fired on the average but on April 26 only 2,400 shells were fired.

The assault of enemy carrier-borne planes against the main Okinawa island has also not been positive. Only 150 to 200 planes are appearing now as against the 400 aircraft that used to carry out daily raids.

At the Central and North airfields the action of the U.S. air forces has not been noticeable in recent days due largely to attacks by Japanese Air and Land Units. Only 60 planes were spotted at these air bases on April 26.

Fierce battles are now developing in the area west of Kochi where the U.S. assault is being smashed at every point although the enemy again started a new offensive on April 27.

Shortly after 11 a.m. enemy infantry supported by four tanks attacked the Japanese position in the Osaga area but they were repulsed in a severe Japanese counterattack with heavy casualties and with the loss of two tanks put out of action. This enemy force numbering about 500 soldiers retreated to a point north of Kochi where it is now constructing positions.

In the neighborhood of Maeda and Chuma, a fierce enemy offensive was carried out on April 27 but without any success. About 1,000 enemy troops with 20 tanks began a push against the area south of Maeda where they were completely routed. And her powerful enemy force numbering about 2,500 to 3,000 accompanied by 10-odd tanks are now on the offensive in the vicinity of Gusukuma, but they are being pressed heavily by Japanese counteraction.

In the southern part of the main Okinawa island, the enemy strength now totals about 5,000 troops with about 150 tanks.

In the ground battles alone, the Japanese Forces on the main Okinawa island have killed or wounded about 15,000 U.S. troops since April 1 up to April 23 and the number of enemy tanks blasted in the same period total 260.

SOVIET SPENDINGS BARED

Expenditure for 1944-5 Fiscal Year Set at 263 Billion Rubles

Domei

MOSCOW, April 25.—The revenue of the Soviet Union for the 1944-5 fiscal year is reported to be 263,000,000,000 rubles and the expenditure, 263,000,000,000.

Including the expenditure for 1944, the total war expenses of the National Defense and Navy Commissariats during the last three and a half years since the Soviet's entrance into the war surpasses 240,000,000,000 rubles with the war expenditure for 1944 showing an increase of 13,000,000,000 rubles over the preceding year.

The revenue for 1944 increased by 58,000,000,000 rubles, or 27.8 per cent over that of 1943. The revenue for 1945 shows an increase of 13.9 per cent as compared with that of the preceding year, and the expenditure, a 10.1 per cent increase.

75 Los Angeles Stores Close

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Seventy-five of Los Angeles' 395 poultry stores had closed down because they were unable to make profits with the present ceiling prices, the Poultry Dealers Association announced today, according to a report from the city. It said that the stores still open are only those raising their own birds.

S.F. DELEGATES REFUSE AGAIN TO INVITE POLES

Stettinius Opposes Molotov's Bid; Moscow's Three-Vote Demand Finally Granted

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Another Soviet request to the United Nations Conference on International Organization to invite the Polish Provisional Government of Warsaw to attend the conference was rejected again today, according to an AP dispatch from San Francisco.

The question of the Polish admission was raised by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov at today's session of the Steering Committee which earlier had declared it would act on the Soviet request for a Polish representation in the conference. U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius immediately announced his opposition and contended that until the Polish Government is reorganized according to the Tri-Power understanding at Yalta, he could not consider the question.

Mr. Molotov had raised the Polish question stating that it is unfair for Poland not to be represented. Representatives of other nations agreed it was unfair, but they felt that Poland does not have a representative Government yet.

Stettinius, who was today named permanent Chairman of the Steering and Executive Committee, pointed out that the Steering Committee had agreed to accept the Yalta agreements. He declared that this should apply equally to all the Yalta pledges. According to authoritative sources, Stettinius's position was supported by almost all the representatives of other nations.

Polish Dispute Unsettled

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—A hint that the settlement of the Polish dispute would be blocked until the special three-man tribunal returns to Moscow was contained today in the Soviet version of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's press conference in San Francisco, a London dispatch said.

Tass quoted a correspondent as asking whether all meetings of the Polish commission must be held in Moscow and said that Mr. Molotov replied that the commission must not only hold a meeting, but must see the Poles. He added that it was "impossible to settle the Polish question without the Poles," the Tass said.

Mr. Molotov's remarks were interpreted in diplomatic quarters in London as indicative of a Soviet desire to take the question out of the hands of the "Big Three" foreign ministers and return it to the commission, set up at the Crimea Conference, consisting of Mr. Molotov, U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

Molotov May Return

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—A Soviet official today revealed that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov intends to return soon to Russia, according to a San Francisco dispatch. He said "it could not be unexpected" because Mr. Molotov had left tremendous duties behind in Moscow when Marshal Josef Stalin accepted the invitation from President Truman to send his right-hand man to San Francisco.

It is recalled that Premier Stalin had originally planned to keep Mr. Molotov at home even though his presence was suggested in San Francisco originally by the late President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill.

The Soviet official added that Premier Stalin reversed his previous decision when Truman requested Mr. Molotov's presence in San Francisco solely to give an "auspicious start" to Russia's relations with the new American chief executive.

However, even then Marshal Stalin allowed Mr. Molotov to depart only upon the understanding that he would return at the first opportunity once the major issues were settled.

Mr. Molotov made a dramatic flight from Moscow to Washington before coming to San Francisco. In the nation's capital he conferred twice with Truman and held a series of conferences with U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden before the latter three came on to San Francisco.

Chungking Casualties High

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 25.—Chungking military casualties in the war so far total 3,100,000 men, General Chen Cheng, Chungking War Minister, disclosed today, according to a Chungking report. He said that while certain non-combat military organizations were being abolished by the War Ministry, 500,000 men were being recruited for front line duty to bring Chungking's combat divisions up to full strength.

Readiness to Take Any Judgment at Hands Of France Voiced by Petain in Switzerland

Ever loyal to his motherland and with eternal love for France, Marshal Philippe Petain, former French Chief of State, whose entry into Switzerland from Germany was reported by the press throughout the world, is now ready to return to France where he is expected to be arrested immediately, it is reported by a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Zurich dated April 24.

Regarding the recent entry of Marshal Petain into Swiss territory, a certain Swiss daily made the following comment:

A large black-painted automobile led by Swiss police automobiles was seen crossing the border. Marshal Petain riding on the ominous looking automobile entered Switzerland. Clad in a black overcoat, Marshal Petain stepped out from the car. On the collar of his coat was still pinned the badge of the Legion of Honor. His wife, who accompanied him, looked extremely exhausted. Lifting his grey felt hat, he politely bowed to the Swiss policemen. Queried on many things by newspaper correspondents, he looked embarrassed, and, not replying directly, said, "I am happy to have been able to greet my 89th birthday."

For a moment he remained silent, his eyes filled with tears. Then taking a white handkerchief out of his pocket, he quietly continued, "Since my childhood I have loved my motherland. My love for France as a Frenchman is not inferior to that of others. With firm confidence in France, I wanted to remain in France. As to the punishment by the De Gaullist regime, I have no fear. If France and my fellow countrymen are going to punish me, I am willing to receive any judgment."

Asked if he meant to stay in Switzerland for the rest of his life, Marshal Petain immediately replied that he was heading for France and had no intention of staying in Switzerland. He went on: "There is no other motherland for me but France. No matter what kind of fate is in store for me there, I want to be in France as long as I love my country with all my heart. Though I am 89, I still have pride as a soldier and refuse to seek refuge outside the country." His firm resolve and serene attitude reminded those near him of the great officer who led three French armies to the operations in Verdun and Marine in 1916, thus saving his country from destruction.

Then, touching his hat, he quietly bowed to the people around him and, helping his wife, got into the car. In a low voice he said, "I am planning to stay in Switzerland for three days. Most of my old friends are dead now. Georges Clemenceau who was dubbed, 'Tiger,' because of his advanced ideology is dead, and so is Ferdinand Foch who acted as the Chief of the General Staff during the last World War. I am happy if I am able to end my life in France." Thus saying he laughed loudly.

The black-painted automobile which looked as ominous as a funeral carriage disappeared. As Marshal Petain has been already judged by default, he is expected to be arrested as soon as he enters French territory and sent to Paris.

U.S. FEELS WAR BURDEN SCHOOL PROBLEM SOLVED

Mounting Casualties, Labor and Food Lack Acutely Affects Populace

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—The steadily lengthening list of fatal casualties, more than anything else, is bringing home to the people of the United States the full extent of the heavy sacrifices they are being called upon to make toward the war.

There is now hardly a family who has not lost one or more of its members. American soldiers overseas have had no rest whatsoever. Also since the majority of American women are working in armament factories or on farms, their children are growing up without proper education.

In the meantime, the scarcity of food in the United States, according to various reports, has become so serious that Congress itself has been forced to deal with it. Agriculture is suffering acutely from lack of hands, and many farm hands who have not yet been called up for service are leaving the land in order to go into the armament industry where better wages are available.

Due to the general scarcity of foodstuffs, meat cannot be obtained in many cities even with tickets. This scarcity has left a serious mark on the cost of living and today the price of foodstuffs is approximately 50 per cent higher than in pre-war times.

The trains also are crowded. Tickets have to be ordered several weeks in advance, and trains are often late so that passengers miss their connections. A lack of doctors and nursing homes is also becoming noticeable, and appointments with doctors and dentists have to be made many days in advance.

Old Time 'Terakoya' System Proves Popular in Wartime Tokyo

The sound of childish voices ringing clear and bright as they recited their reading lesson, was heard and at the entrance of a building formerly used as a kindergarten were neat rows of small "geta" lined up in orderly precision. A class was in progress, so reports the Mainichi.

With the evacuation of school children and temporary suspension of formal education, mothers with children who could not be evacuated due to reasons of health and other circumstances had a knotty problem ahead as to how to school these children who had been left behind. Some mothers in Todoroki in Setagaya-ku got together on March 27 to think of ways and means and struck the happy idea of a "terakoya" schooling—that system of education in temples in feudal times before compulsory, formal education was instituted.

With the kind help of the neighborhood organization school room, desks, blackboards were duly obtained with the mothers enrolling their children immediately. The little first-graders were the happiest for they could now go to school with their satchels on their backs and their names and blood type written on a piece of white cloth firmly sewn on to their jackets.

A rotating system is in progress here with fifth and sixth graders attending the school from 6 to 8 a.m., the second, third and fourth year pupils studying from 8 to 9.30 a.m. and the tiniest ones learning the three R's from 9.30 to 11 a.m.

There are 40 pupils at this modern "terakoya" with Bunkichi Oda, former teacher at the 8th Middle School offering his services free while Miss Kimiko Mizusawa who had taken refuge in this locality after the second big raid and Miss Eiko Uryu of Kodenma-cho are volunteer teachers working cheerfully and hard.

The school is proving a great success with more applicants than can be accepted and teachers from national schools are expected to come to help them out soon so that there will be no mistake in the teaching methods.

DELEGATES TO IMPROVE DUMBARTON OAKS PLANS

Not to Endorse Them, 'Frisco Spokesman Says: Molotov Stresses World Security

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Tomorrow's program of the United Nations Conference on International Organization will be similar to that of todays, says a San Francisco dispatch.

According to an announcement by U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, the Steering Committee, unable to complete its report today will reconvene at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow. At 3:30 p.m. the plenary session will be resumed with the other speakers giving their views on the conference subjects.

The first business of the plenary session of the conference which opened yesterday was devoted to brief addresses by Stettinius, Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Stress Meeting's Task

All four speaking on behalf of their Governments and their people stressed the urgency of the conference task and need of all participating nations to work in the spirit of cooperative give and take.

Although the basis of the conference work is to be the Dumbarton Oaks proposals drafted over a long period by the United States, Chungking, Soviet Union and Great Britain, the spokesman for these countries emphasized that the conference was called to examine and perhaps improve the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and not to endorse them as they stand.

Mr. Molotov speaking yesterday at the first business plenary session pledged his country's full cooperation in setting up a postwar security organization "with all other Governments genuinely devoted to this noble cause."

He said, "The Soviet Government is a sincere and firm champion of the establishment of a strong international organization of security," and added that his Government attached great importance to this conference especially in view of the fact that "the end of the war has drawn near at least in Europe." He stated, "The time has arrived to take care of postwar, the future."

Lauds F.D.R.'s Services

The Foreign Commissar praised the late President Roosevelt for "his services in the struggle for the achievement of lasting peace and in preparation of this historic conference."

Mr. Molotov declared that the solemn obligation of the conference was "to lay a foundation for future security of nations." He said that his Government will fully cooperate in the future on this great problem adding "We are confident that this historic aim will be achieved in joint effort of all peace-loving nations in spite of all the obstacles in the way of its achievement."

Mr. Molotov pointed out the inadequacies of the League of Nations and warned that "we must not minimize the difficulties in the establishment of an international security organization." He said that the necessary part of the structure was a "coalition of great powers," conscious to their historic mission to preserve peace and possessing immense resources necessary to that function. He asserted that the cooperation of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France and Chungking as great Powers is essential and said that the other nations of the world must "rally around" these Powers to create "an effective" organization.

"This international organization," he said, "must have certain powers to safeguard the interests of general peace. This organization must have the necessary means for military protection of security of nations."

He added, "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I should like to assure the conference at this time that in our country the whole people are brought up in the spirit of faith and devotion to the cause of setting up a sound organization of international security."

Canada Hit By Labor Lack

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 23.—Canada is suffering from the most serious labor shortage since the outbreak of the war and the Government is appealing to men and women in all types of industry and business to help sow crops, according to an Ottawa report. The shortage is so acute in some areas in Canada that more factory workers are being sent back to the farms.

YANK OFFICER DESCRIBES AIRCRAFT CATASTROPHE

20 B-24's, B-25's, P-38's and A-2-O's Crash During Landing at Southern Base

By H. HIRAMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN BASE, April 28.—The United States and Britain, bringing their total, joint power into play, are driving their operations at full strength and are now reaching out even to the Okinawa Islands. The God-sent chance to prove that Japan cannot be crushed will appear soon and the God-sent winds will blow." Such were the brave words spoken by a Japanese officer at a certain base.

In this connection, following are extracts from the diary of Captain Albert C. Brockan, the diary being entitled, "Diary of Bloom." "This day is truly a gloomy Sunday. I am resting at the air base all day because Lieutenant S. begged me to let him take off in my place. Around 4 o'clock the hot wind from the sea became stronger. As I thought how unpleasant the weather was becoming, low-lying clouds swept over the airfield and rain began to fall. Worried that we had a ceiling of only about a quarter of a mile at most, we ran out to the landing field. Then we heard the drone of engines approaching from all directions.

"As I watched, a B-25 came diving out of the clouds, bounced on the runway and crashed into another bomber on the ground. The second plane, not knowing of the accident, came down. Then came the third plane, punctured a tire, and landed in the middle of the field, after which it caught fire. Only 10 minutes after the first accident, the second catastrophe took place as a B-25 and P-38 came down out of the clouds at the same time and tried to land. They collided above the field and crashed. The only survivor of the five men on the bomber ran about the field in circles like one demented. Meanwhile, the air was rent by the sound of other planes flying overhead. It was almost strange that these other planes did not also collide. The flames rising from the wreckage strewn over the field, made the landing of more planes an impossibility.

"Another plane then came down and tried to land, and landed just short of the wreckage. Then another plane crashed into the burning P-38 on the ground, while a plane ran its right wing into the burning B-25. Then two A-2-O's landed at the same time and sandwiched a P-38 also trying to land. Suddenly noticing the A-2-O's, the P-38 jammed on his brake, with the result that his plane turned around and drove right into the A-2-O on his left and burst into flames. The other A-2-O jammed on his brakes, with the result that the right wheel broke and the plane turned turtle.

"A B-24, with only one motor working, then tried to land, unaware of the confusion at the base. In one place, three A-2-O's and a B-25 piled up together, but we could not save the wounded. Thus were a total of 20 B-24's, B-25's, P-38's and A-2-O's wrecked within a short span of time.

"The planes under Captain Mosser was compelled to attempt a landing at another base, but Lieutenant Dawsch had to make a forced-landing because he did not have enough fuel. His plane was completely wrecked and he and his men gravely injured. Furthermore, most of the nine planes which tried to find another base at which to land, had to make forced-landings on the sea and many men were lost. The only consolation is that the Japanese Air Force, which had been attacking us daily, ceased operations on this day because of extremely bad weather."

Keihin Mail Rules Eased

Commencing April 28, newspaper, magazines, books, printed matter, farm products, and seeds will again be accepted by post offices in Tokyo, Kawasaki and Yokohama, although the acceptance of parcel post will continue to be suspended. The handling of third, fourth and fifth class mail by the post offices in the three cities had been temporarily suspended.

Manchou Munitions Law Set

Domei

HSINKING, April 26.—The Manchoukuo Government has decided to promulgate the Munitions Company Law on May 1 to increase and strengthen production of munitions through reform of the management of the munitions industry. Much is expected from this epochal measure to be adopted by that Government.

Manchou Governors Named

Domei

HSINKING, April 25.—Zenzo Kurauchi, Vice-Governor of Chientao Province, Manchoukuo, has been appointed Governor of the same province, while Tatsuro Sugawara, Governor of Chientao Province, has been transferred to Tunghua Province.

Lieutenant Kuniyasu Leads Suisei Air Unit Against U.S. Plane Carriers in Okinawa Area

By T. TOGO
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN NAVAL BASE — Among the countless examples of heroism, borne of the War of Greater East Asia, which will go down in history is the fierce battle put up by the members of the Suisei Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps under First Lieutenant Noboru Kuniyasu in the fighting which took place in the Okinawa Island area beginning April 6 details of which have now been made known.

The attacking enemy sea force had been thrown into great confusion. The glad tiding that there were only four enemy vessels left in the waters around the main Okinawa Island after the battle of that day, and that in addition there were 70 enemy vessels, either afire or on the point of sinking was brought to the base to the great joy of the members of our Air Force. The naval airmen who were awaiting their turn to go into action were in high spirits.

There is a saying that a man becomes still like the forest with the increase in the gravity of the situation confronting him, and becomes swift like the wind. Such was the atmosphere at the base where the members of the Air Force were getting ready for another thrust at the enemy.

Goes Into Action

The next day, April 7, dawned. The Suisei Unit, under First Lieutenant Noboru Kuniyasu, formerly a student of the Engineers School, Tokyo, went into action shortly before noon with the plan of destroying the remaining vessels of the enemy sea force. First Lieutenant Kuniyasu turned to the men under him and in a deliberate tone, said, "However numerous the enemy planes may be, be sure to smash them. Now go into action." The next moment he was aboard his plane.

First Lieutenant Kuniyasu had the air of a scholar; he gave the impression of being a man of letters rather than a soldier. Usually he was of quiet demeanor and his speech was rather reserved. However, he was an amiable man.

But now he was a changed man. His voice was blunt. There was a look of deep determination on his face.

With First Lieutenant Kuniyasu in his plane, and occupying the front seat was Flight Warrant Officer Norio Nakagawa, a veteran of many battles. After the commanding plane the other planes of the Unit rose into the air to form a group. Soon the unit was off.

A long time elapsed. The men of the Suisei Unit strained to catch sight of the enemy. At 30 minutes after XX o'clock a wireless message was sent out from the commanding plane from a point 90 degrees northwest of the main Okinawa Island, saying that the enemy fleet had been discovered. Presently a second message reached the base. This said that two enemy aircraft carriers were visible. On the faces of those on the ground there was a broad smile.

Objective Is Sighted

After 8 minutes the commander of the Suisei Unit ordered his men to make a dash. About this time a message was received from Second Sublieutenant Takao Tanikawa, formerly a student, and Second Sublieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma, saying that they had sighted the object of their attack. These two had started at the same time as their comrades but had been searching elsewhere for the enemy. Then another message followed to the effect that the two were crashing into the enemy carriers.

On the heels of this message came another from Second Sublieutenant Jiro Shoya of Ishikawa Prefecture, formerly a student of the Kyoto Industrial Art School, who was searching another area. His message said that enemy vessels had been sighted. Soon another message came, saying that he was crashing into an enemy aircraft carrier.

At different times and in different sea areas, all the members of the Suisei Unit under First Lieutenant Kuniyasu, dashed themselves onto enemy aircraft carriers. No plane of the Suisei Unit returned on April 8 and 9, nor was information received indicating that any plane of the Suisei Unit had made a forced landing.

There is no doubt that all the planes of the Suisei Unit resorted to ramming action in order to destroy the enemy carriers. This was the first campaign of First Lieutenant Kuniyasu, who left the Engineers School to take up an aviation course. It is said that before he left the base, he told his superiors and comrades that he might be counted upon to be thorough-going in his work.

JAVA RENEWS WAR PLEDGE

Soekarno Grateful for Resolution Passed at Tokyo Meet

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 27.—Profound gratitude over the resolution to encourage the attainment of independence by the East Indies adopted by the Ambassadors' Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo was expressed by I. R. Soekarno, leader of the Java Service Association in an interview with the press here today.

Stressing that the resolution more than anything else had stimulated the Javanese peoples' will to fight the current war to the finish, Mr. Soekarno pledged that all the residents of the Island will prosecute the war with renewed determination in cooperation with the other nations of Greater East Asia.

He declared that the War of Greater East Asia is the only way for the East Indies to attain independence, adding that the destiny of Greater East Asia must be shaped by the Asiatics themselves. He said, "That final victory will be ours is clear because our war aims are just and sacred. Upon achievement of independence in the future, the East Indies as a member of the Greater East Asiatic family of nations, will exert further all-out efforts to defeat the Anglo-American enemy."

Cultivating More Farms

Lands in the metropolitan area of Tokyo laid waste by enemy action will be turned into farms as an emergency measure. In Kanda Ward, the cultivation of 5,000 tsubo was already started by volunteers on April 1 with the assistance of the San-ho (Association for Service to the State through Industry), while in Kojimachi, a ceremony marking the beginning of cultivation was held at the Chiyoda College for Women on April 14. In Azabu Ward also, cultivation will be started at Roppongi by students of the Agricultural College.

The Ward Offices have now been instructed by the metropolitan authorities on the use of lands in question for the purpose of raising pumpkins and fodder. The specified categories of lands are excepted according to the instructions. Notifications were made by the metropolitan authorities on the subject on April 13, and any objections are to be filed with the ward authorities by April 17. A special measure, however, will be adopted by the Government at a later date to regulate the matter more precisely.

Seeds of pumpkin and fodder will be supplied by the municipal authorities free of charge.

TAIWAN SETUP BOLSTERED

Invincible Defense Structure Aim Of New Program

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 28.—The enemy air force in the Philippines is intensifying operations against Taiwan, in line with the American operations against the Okinawa area. The Taiwan Government-General, accordingly aiming at the speedy fortification of northern Taiwan has decided to shift 100,000 farmers around Taihoku and Kiryu. The new program calls for the establishment of a self-sufficiency structure within Taiwan in regard to both industrial and agricultural production. All persons in positions not essential for war prosecution will be made to take an active part in increased agricultural and industrial production.

Furthermore, an all out air defense area will be established in and around Taihoku and an invincible structure established through the placing of all material and human resources in the most effective places and positions. The personnel of the Government-General, banks and companies will be cut down to the lowest possible number and their offices and establishments will be shifted.

The policy of having Taihoku as the center of government will be discontinued and a new system will be introduced in which the provincial and local government offices will shoulder increasing responsibility.

POLITICAL ORGAN PUSHES PLAN FOR BRANCH OFFICES

Setup To Be Based on People's Power; Ties With Volunteer Corps Discussed

The Dai Nippon Seijikai is speeding up its plans for the establishment of branch offices and has been consulting the Government particularly with regard to the relation between its branch offices and the National Volunteer Corps.

The branch office structure of the Dai Nippon Seijikai throughout the Empire will be based on the political power rising from the people, with the determination of executing the present war to final victory, as was declared recently by President General Jiro Minami. Because of the present situation, the branch office structure becomes very important and urgent. The positive policy of President Minami is expected to be fully reflected in its organization.

It is proposed that the Dai Nippon Seijikai will have its branches in Tokyo and all prefectures, and each branch will be registered with the Government as a political organization. Then in each Administrative Council area will be organized the federation of branches of the prefectures in its region.

Special importance will be given to the selection of proper persons for the posts of the chairman, secretaries-general and the presidents from among the members of the federations. Capable persons from among the Houses of Peers and Representatives from the prefectures concerned will be selected as branch chairmen. Opinion is strong that as the presidents of federations, men of influence should be selected, irrespective of what districts they come from. For instance it is proposed that such persons as Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Toshio Shimada, Tadao Oasa, or Matajiro Koizumi should be selected as federation heads.

Regarding the proposed National Volunteer Corps, the branches of the Dai Nippon Seijikai are expected to fully cooperate with that organization, and particularly give efforts for the expansion of fighting and national strength, by making positive contributions to the production of arms and foodstuffs and to the improvement of transport facilities.

Meanwhile, matters relating to the establishment of the branch offices were decided by the management of the Dai Nippon Seijikai at their meeting on April 24. These branches are not to be treated as independent entities, but as mere agencies representing the understructure of the political party, and no separate registration will be required of the branches.

Each branch will have a director, a manager, and a number of other officers, who are to be appointed by the president of the party. Several divisions will be created in each branch, corresponding to the divisions of activities to be developed.

A preparatory committee will soon be appointed in each district, so that the branches of the party may be inaugurated before the end of May. The members of these branches will comprise members of the assemblies of prefectures, municipalities, towns, and villages, as well as members of organizations representative of local life.

The Yasuda Bank Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Reserves ¥125,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Kozaibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Temmachi
Nagoya Branch: Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .....
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-ichijo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities of home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kinkiro Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakagawa, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Teiso Sumiyama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Tokijiro Nara, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, stocks (saiken), specified land and buildings.
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance is also undertaken by the Bank.

MANCHOUKUO'S INDUSTRY PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN WAR

Government, People Cooperate In Foodstuff, Munitions Production

Domei

HSINKING, April 28.—Manchoukuo, which shares with Japan the prosecution of the war upon the issue of which hinges the future of Greater East Asia, will be observing on May 2 the 10th anniversary of the issuance of the Rescript in which His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo proclaimed the great principle that Japan and Manchoukuo should be of one body and mind.

Manchoukuo, which since her birth has continued to develop uninterruptedly with the encouragement and support of Japan finds her responsibility of contributing to the potentiality for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia added to considerably today with the increase in the severity of the war situation.

There is a firmer resolution on the part of the officials and people of Manchoukuo to leave nothing undone in the great task of increasing fighting power. With the start of the year Manchoukuo adopted various measures in order to establish a structure which would enable her to meet fully the needs of the decisive battle of the war which is now being fought. The subordinate position of simply contributing to the increase of Japan's fighting power has ended for Manchoukuo: Manchoukuo now bound herself with Japan in such a manner that the War of Greater East Asia is now as much her own as it is Japan's war.

To do her full share as a belligerent, Manchoukuo has taken in hand the adjustment of her basic industries under a plan framed in the light of conditions in Japan and China. She has not only revised upward her goal in her movement to increase her output of iron, coal, light metals, and other important materials in the current fiscal year, but she has also taken steps designed to bring about a phenomenal increase in the fuel which is produced within her boundaries.

Manchoukuo is paying close attention to the increase of foodstuff production. She has adopted the necessary measures to increase the number of families engaged in agriculture by 10 per cent and the organizations carrying on the work of bringing waste land under cultivation by 50 per cent, as compared with the last fiscal year.

The Manchoukuo authorities are determined to surmount all obstacles, however great, that lie in the way of the nation's foodstuff production and wherever one goes in Manchoukuo he will come across concrete evidence of the headway which was made by the movement to increase the output of foodstuffs to an extent which has not been known before.

Labor Fully Mobilized

The authorities are not neglectful of the question of labor which is interlocked with the problem of increasing production. At the moment they are working on the question of making the country self-supporting in labor. It is under the principle labor self-support that the Government has enforced measures designed to create conditions under which all able-bodied persons in the country will be employed on projects of importance to the cause of extending fighting power.

The ideal for the realization of which the authorities are striving is for every one in the country to share in the work of producing munitions or of defending the country. All students, even those of national schools will be mobilized to meet the demand for labor which is increasing at a rapid rate as the Government's program of increasing production goes forward. Even elderly men will be pressed into the service of productive industry.

According to a plan decided on by the authorities, persons over 35 years, with any knowledge of clerical work, will be set to work for increasing production.

From the first of this month engineering activities not directly connected with the war have been suspended. The measure has already resulted in the saving of materials, technique, and labor for use in the industries which are vital to the conduct of the war.

In short, both the officials and the people of Manchoukuo are engrossed in the work of equipping their country with materials necessary to permit her to do her full part in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, thereby demonstrating their enthusiasm over the principle proclaimed by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo 10 years ago that Japan and Manchoukuo should be of one body and mind.

Heads Steel Association

Yoshisuke Watanabe, chief director of the Iron and Steel Control Association, has been appointed president of the organization succeeding Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, who recently assumed the portfolio of Munitions in the Suzuki Cabinet.

Manchou Stand Stressed

Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo who arrived in Tokyo Monday to convey to the Imperial House the deep thanks of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the tenth anniversary of His Majesty's visit to Japan, received the local press at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall on Thursday. At the interview, the Manchoukuo leader expressed his country's determination to fight side by side with Japan till final victory of which he and his country, he said, were firmly convinced.

Commander Describes Spiritual Feeling Of Members of Kamikaze Attack Corps

By O. ONODA

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE, April 15.—Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps continued today to roar away on their mission of destroying the enemy. The bad weather covering the battle zone which had been regarded with some anxiety had passed and like the hearts of the Kamikaze members, the sky over the base was pure and clear.

The lodgings of the Kamikaze members whom I visited were at a corner of the base. Early in the day double petalled cherry blossoms were falling, wafted by a zephyr. In the tranquil garden, a commander told me of the feelings of the Kamikaze members brought about by the cold facts of the war situation. The commander was a veteran rearer of the airmen, who in turn had reared the Kamikaze members here now. With his vital and valuable experience, he was living with the Kamikaze members who were giving themselves for the cause of the nation and was taking care of the airmen as a father, giving them pointers on attack methods and sending them off on their one-way journey.

"With the Shiljishima Unit led by Commander Yukio Seki, the Special Attack Corps made their first appearance in the Philippine battle," the Commander said. "I saw the unit in action from the time of its formation to the time of the final plunge. The Kamikaze members to follow in a steady stream hereafter are as magnificent as the members on the Philippine front. No, perhaps they are more magnificent. In the Philippines you did not feel it so closely. Now, with the enemy setting foot on our soil and with the mission to destroy the enemy before the very eyes of our own flesh and blood, it is natural that our morale is even higher.

Formation of Corps

"The formation of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps was not something which took place hastily because the situation had become critical. It is in the Japanese blood to consider death lighter than a feather when the country is endangered. When you look at history you will see that in different forms, the very same spirit of the Special Attack Corps has been put into practice by the ancestors of the Yamato race. Murakami Yoshimitsu, who sacrificed himself in place of Prince Morinaga, Princess Ototachibana, who gave herself in place of Prince Yamato Takeru, and the numerous heroes of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars have given themselves in this spirit. This almost religious feeling of the Yamato race is maintained even in times of peace. Thus in this war this spirit has taken the form of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, with all of the forces, from the commander-in-chief down to the lowest man, united as one in a fighting method absolutely impossible for the enemy.

"How can an airman fight courageously without the readiness to fall in action once he flies over the battlefield? The Kamikaze Units are a patent manifestation of the true form of the Japanese. The Kamikaze members do not think that they are carrying out a special attack. They think this way: 'We are going to carry out an attack from which we shall not return.' That is why they go to bed early, eat normally and sleep in quarters with blankets over a wooden bed. They live like ordinary people. They feel that they are simply doing their duty as Japanese.

"It is true that those who are truly loyal and those who really practice filial piety feel normally that they are not doing enough. The Kamikaze members thus feel, even while being Special Attack Corps members, that they would like to be good members, that they are not doing enough to be good enough. Even before taking off on their mission they come to me for all kinds of advice.

"They look over their planes carefully until the time for taking off. They run around to make arrangements. They feel that victory cannot be gained in a day. On the eve of their mission, or when they open their maps on the next morning or when they line up for the last time, they continue their unlimited efforts as Special Attack Corps members.

Type of Men

"Even those who come to the base after having received their orders two or three days previously, have magnificent attitudes. Their eyes are clear. All of them are polite and measure themselves strictly. All of them are young, between the ages of 18 or 19 to 24 or 25 and all of them feel that their spirit will run in the veins of their descendents. They hold the conviction that each of their move will be regarded by the descendents of the nation who will eternally defend the nation. They feel this way. Unworthy as we are, we are directing infinite efforts as vanguards of the 100,000,000 Special Attack Corps members. Because we are the vanguards and pioneers of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, and because there are tens and hundreds of thousands of our juniors ready to follow us, we must be exemplary not only in the attack but in the way we live. They have returned to the real form of Japanese. The spirit of the Special Attack Corps is to destroy self and give everything for the state.

"It is a mistake for the people on the home front to feel that they are giving their all at their own posts. The Kamikaze members feel that they are not doing enough. But every Japanese has the spirit to enable him to become a member of the Special Attack Corps. I believe that if a call were sent out for volunteers for the corps from among the people, everyone would set forward.

"Long ago there was a famous doll maker. He directed his all to make his doll. Finally, he used up all his spiritual power and fell dead with the completion of his work. His work was good because he put his spirit into his work.

"This should go for airplanes too. A plane made by the workers on the production front will sink an enemy vessel. When this is considered, it becomes known that now is the time for all to direct their efforts toward production and put their spirit into their work. To produce with the readiness to die at one's post, to give all for the increased production of arms and munitions, that is the spirit of the Special Attack Corps."

GOVERNORS' RANK RAISED

Powers Also Extended to Bolster Administration

From the need to bolster local administration from the viewpoint of defense, increased munitions and food output, steps were being taken to raise local governors serving as chairman of the Regional Administrative Council to Shinnin rank and extend their powers. At the same time plans were under way to change the seat of the Shikoku Regional Administrative Council. With a definite program made, the matter was proposed to and approved by the Privy Council and passed at the regular Cabinet meeting on April 20. The following are the main points of the three ordinances promulgated:

1. As Government officials of Shinnin rank, the chairman governors of the Regional Administrative Council will receive an annual salary of ¥6,200 equal to that received by the Governor General of Chosen, the President of the Board of Information and others.

2. Hitherto the chairman governors of the Regional Administrative Council concurrently assumed the position of chairman of the Marine Bureau holding the second rank of the higher civil service but will now be promoted to the first rank of the higher civil service.

3. The seat of the Shikoku Regional Administrative Council in Ehime Prefecture has been transferred for reasons of transportation and others to Kagawa Prefecture.

PLANS PUSHED TO SET UP NATIONAL VOLUNTEER BODY

Council for Studying Affairs Regarding Operation of Corps to Be Formed

For studying fundamental affairs concerning the operation of the Kokumin Giyutai, or National Volunteer Corps, the Government has decided to organize a council for the corps under the chairmanship of the Home Minister and with about 20 members. This decision was made at the Cabinet Council on Friday, the Board of Information announced the same day.

The council is to be established in the Cabinet, and the members are to be appointed by the Prime Minister from among officials concerned and qualified persons from all circles connected with national movements. State Ministers concerned may attend the meetings of the council.

The guiding policy concerning the organization and operation of the proposed Kokumin Giyutai as decided by the Cabinet is to organize, foster and operate it as an organization formed by the people for the manifestation of the eager public determination to execute the present war. The members of the Kokumin Giyutai are to engage in increasing production and the national defense strength in their respective districts, while pursuing their daily activities. Particular importance is to be given to the increased production of vital foodstuffs.

When the situation becomes urgent and the corps becomes a fighting unit, the members are to engage mainly in production, transportation, construction, air raid damage reconstruction, relief and other works required for military operations. According to the urgency of the situation, they will also undertake fighting duties for the defense of their respective localities. Their training, therefore, is to be given according to the above requirements.

In forming local Giyutai, full consideration is to be given to local conditions, not attempting to make the organization uniform in every way throughout the country. As leaders of the Kokumin Giyutai, such persons possessing sufficient power of control and full confidence of the people will be selected, in consideration of the fact that they will become the leaders in fighting operations when the occasion requires.

The town and village corps are to form federated units, to meet the need of action in an emergency.

TO SHORTEN RAID SIGNALS

New Plan Goes Into Effect From First of Next Month

The duration of the sounding of air raid warnings will be shortened from May 1 throughout Japan. In view of the fact that with the gradual gaining in dexterity of enemy tactics in their raids on Japan Proper, air raid warnings may be sounded abruptly without notice, or they may be sounded immediately after the alert signal.

For precautionary raid warnings hitherto the siren lasted continuously for three minutes but hereafter it will be heard for only one minute.

For raid warnings the siren was sounded 10 times each of four seconds' duration at an interval of eight seconds, but after May 1 it will be repeated only five times, thus cutting down the time to half the former length.

For all clear signals the siren will be sounded for one minute, the same as for the precautionary raid warning.

CONSTRUCTION CORPS BORN

The Wartime Construction Corps embracing all leading constructional engineers in the country, was inaugurated on April 26 at a meeting held at the Imperial Hotel.

Kyohei Kato, former president of the Taiwan Development Company, who is the chief of the Corps, addressing the assemblage, said that whether the Corps will make results depends entirely on the measure of interest taken by the Government and various quarters concerned in its work. He said that he wished to foster the Corps as though it were his child.

Representatives of the Munitions, War, and Navy Ministries were present at the meeting.

Okinawa Defenders Resolved to Crush Foe Invasion Forces

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the the Okinawa Islands and Governor Shimeda of Okinawa Prefecture have sent stirring responses to the recent message of encouragement from General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, to the heroic Okinawa defenders. The Supreme Commander's message reads: "I thank you for your kind message of encouragement, which has moved us deeply. During the month that has passed since the enemy invaded the Okinawa Islands, the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, as well as the residents here have fought as one solid unit and blasted the enemy's offensive operations with their entire strength. The fighting is increasing in intensity from day to day. The morale of our forces is extremely high and all of us are determined to crush the enemy by striking out as special attack forces and thus to set at rest the Imperial Mind and to meet the expectations of the people." Governor Shimada's response: "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind message of encouragement. I pray that I, with every resident of this prefecture, may be enabled to fulfill my duty by fighting for the defense of our country in close collaboration with the armed services."

News and Views

New Trend in American Strategic Bombing

The indiscriminate raids on Tokyo's residential quarters by Marianas based planes of the United States air force reveal the true personality of Major-General Curtis Lemay, commander of the 21st Bomber Command.

The United States air force has been following the strategy of selecting aircraft plants as targets in strategical bombing attacks. On and after March 3, however, Marianas based B-29's have been resorting to bombing attacks of a most indiscriminate nature on the residential sections of the metropolis.

As reasons for the enemy's such a sudden and drastic change in strategy may be cited the following points:

1. Political considerations: The United States no doubt believes there is much propaganda value in the fact that the large cities of Japan are "being reduced to ash s" at the hands of the United States air force.

2. The attempts to destroy Japanese morale: Without results militarily, the United States air force in the Marianas is striving to lower Japanese morale which has been quite unaffected by the news of the bombing tactics employed by the enemy in Europe. The American air force is attempting to destroy Japanese life in the urban districts in carrying out this aim.

3. Increase in enemy air strength at the Marianas and Yojima: With the enlargement and improvement of facilities completed at these two points, the United States air force is now in a position to increase its force of B-29's for operations. Thus the 21st Bomber Command is able to replace its precision bombing tactics which is safer for B 29's with "local bombing" tactics.

For the reasons cited above, Lemay is attempting to raze completely such leading cities of Japan as Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama. And, it must be conceded that Lemay has partially attained his nefarious objective.

In carrying out Lemay's incendiary bombing tactics, the B-29's draw a ring of fire around a certain section of the city attacked with numerous incendiaries. Then the planes continue to pour in more firebombs within the ring in an apparent attempt to massacre the people, regardless of their age and sex.

In his attempt at destroying Japanese morale, however, Lemay has so far failed utterly. For, on the contrary, the morale of the people of Japan and their hatred of the enemy has mounted with every raid carried out by the American raiders.

That Lemay is aiming at deliberately burning out residential quarters of cities in Japan has been betrayed in remarks he made concerning the B 29 raid on Tokyo March 3. He said most of the buildings in the center of Tokyo were of ferro-concrete and difficult to burn. Therefore, he said, targets selected on that day were residential quarters crowded with fragile wooden buildings.

As to the results of the bombing attack, Lemay did not hesitate to proudly state he had deprived the Japanese of houses standing in so many square miles.

The recent completion of air facilities on Yiojima means that enemy fighter-bombers and low-flying reconnaissance planes will appear. When the United States air force believes it has attained its aim with incendiary bombing, the enemy will probably launch explosive bomb attacks on solid buildings in Tokyo and other principal cities of Japan with fighter bombers based on Yiojima as well as with B-29's from Mariana bases.

But, despite the enemy's intensified attacks from the air, it is problematical whether the United States air force's city destruction bombing will prove effective in decreasing Japan's productivity and in destroying Japanese morale.

ROLE OF RELIGIOUS BODIES IN WARTIME IS STRESSED

Clarification of Moral Issues Important, Education Minister Points Out

Education Minister Kozo Ota, who, at the time of his appointment gave a lucid exposition of the Government's educational policy in wartime, emphasized the extreme importance of moral issues at the meeting of religious bodies held at the Education Ministry on April 26. The substance of his address is as follows:

"In carrying out air raids, the enemy has had the audacity to desecrate the Imperial Palace, shrines and temples. Indignant over these outrages the people will redouble their efforts, to prosecute the war until final victory is attained.

"The basic condition for overcoming the present situation consists in the vindication of national thought. Ideological warfare is a prerequisite to other forms of warfare, and the clarification of moral issues forms in external as in internal affairs, the basis of ideological warfare.

"In the guidance of national thought and social culture, the religious bodies have hitherto played a considerable part, which has grown more important than ever on account of the war. The religious bodies, with immutable faith in the great justice transcending life and death, have to work for the cause of East Asia."

NEW KWANGTUNG GOVERNOR

Domei

NANKING, April 26.—Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi was appointed the Governor of Kwangtung Province and concurrently the chief of the Peace Preservation Corps in Kwangchow, while Education Minister Li, Sheng-wu was made the new Foreign Minister, the National Government announced today.

Also General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of the Army General Staff was made the Governor of Honan Province and concurrently the Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps in Kaifen, while Hu Yu-kun, member of the Military Commission stationed in North China, was made the Chief of Staff of the Military Commission.

Investigation Body Formed

As numerous laws and regulations have been issued respecting the control in various fields, it has become very complex and confusing, often obstacling the operation of control measures. Under the circumstances, the Government decided to establish the Wartime Control Law Investigation Commission in the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet to examine all control laws and regulations and immediately adjust them so that all control measures would be smoothly and effectively operated. Dr. Gantaro Suyehiro, dean of the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University, and 17 others were appointed members of the new investigation commission on Friday.

Press Comments

Saturday, April 28

TRYING TO FOOL THE WORLD

MAINICHI—Anyone who has read the message of President Truman to the delegates of the various countries assembled for the San Francisco Conference and also the opening address at the same meeting by U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius must have thought that these men are hard to be brought to their sense.

For the reason of the necessity of setting up and maintaining peace for the sake of the future of mankind, they stressed the absolute need of collaboration and harmony among all countries. But this is a fact that is known even by children.

How do they intend to realize such collaboration and harmony? Probably they are aiming to attain their goal through the setting up of an international organization based on the Dumbarton Oaks plan. In other words, their aim would be to control the world through an international oligarchy of a few great Powers, seeking therein the desired collaboration and harmony. This is nothing but an attempt to get fish from a tree.

More than 100 years have passed since the Holy Alliance following the Napoleonic War; but the Anglo-American leaders have learnt only one thing through such a lengthy period of vicissitudes, that is, telling lies. The present Anglo-American countries, while designing a "Holy Alliance", say that they expect harmony among all countries. In short, they want to call "submission—a product of their iron whip—"collaboration." Truly this is tantamount to swindling the world. On such a pretext, it would be impossible for them to gain an assent from the delegates of all the countries at the conference.

Greater East Asia Rally Set

With the aim of pushing further ahead Japan's war efforts and of affirming Japan's determination to establish Greater East Asia, the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will sponsor a grand rally at 3 p.m. on May 1, at the Gunjin Kaikan. The function is to be participated in by various concerned associations and by delegates representing the countries of Greater East Asia. The day's program will include the issuance of declarations, resolutions, and addresses by the delegates.

Heading Movie Corporation

Takejiro Otani, President of the Shochiku Moving Picture Company, will head the Moving Picture Corporation which is to be inaugurated early in May.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking girl with perfect knowledge of Japanese.
Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

TWO foreign girls seek position as governess and housekeeper. Understand perfect Japanese.
Apply Box 50, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 123 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent

FURNISHED six-room house, safest part of Nada hills. Beautiful view, healthy surroundings, promptly available. Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Kobe.

For Sale

BABY'S BED, (rattan), in perfect shape, for immediate sale. Apply, Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COFFEE, Java first quality, limited quantities, offered in exchange for clothing, drinks, kitchen utensils or other useful articles. For particulars please phone Akasaka (42) 5004 or apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GAME, "Monopoly" (American made), complete set, for both children and adults. Imported photo album (two) and also Japanese made (two), one large size scrap book, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes, for vocal (Leader and Opera) and guitar (classic), for immediate sale. Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE bottle each of Johnnie Walker and Black and White whiskies to highest bidder. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, American make, medium size, fire proof, also miscellaneous office furniture with foreign and Japanese typewriters.
Apply Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR, Columbia and Polydor gramophone records, classical music, orchestra and vocal. Also desk and chair which can be used either at home or office.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, four tubes, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Please state price and other details.
Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' low heel shoes preferably white or tennis shoes, 10½-11 inches. Please send offers to Apartment 405, Helm House, 53, Yamashitacho, Yokohama. Telephone (2) 4731.

PERFORATED music rolls for Pianola (automatic piano).
Apply Box 52, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SUITCASE, small size wanted immediately.
Apply Box 449, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED furnishings for one complete medium size house.
Apply Box 51, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 634 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2390.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita, Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Dalichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 55-4464.

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
Travel Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
Head Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyomé, Tokyo
270 local offices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Syonan, Kuala, Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palembang, Manila, Berlin, etc.

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA, NIPPON

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 393, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1945

Tenchosetsu

Today as Japan greets Tenchosetsu, the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, the hundred million inhabitants of the Empire unite in re-affirming their unswerving loyalty to the sublime Sovereign who is the supreme object of their fervent devotion. His subjects respectfully offer their felicitations upon this auspicious occasion and pray that Heaven may grant Him a long and prosperous life.

This year more than ever the people of Japan are moved by a grateful solicitude toward their Emperor, for they are keenly mindful of the care and responsibility which rest upon His Majesty at this time when the Empire is confronted with one of the most momentous situations ever to arise in its long history. They are hence resolved to be worthy of His gracious concern and to lighten His burden by rendering their utmost service.

The sentiments of gracious benevolence on the Emperor's part and of unstinted devotion on the part of the people are unique in this world. They bind the highest and the lowliest of the Japanese nation in an intimate bond of unity which makes of this nation an indissoluble entity of unmatchable strength. No mere political chieftain is the Japanese Emperor, no mere organ of the State. He is to His people as a father to his children, together comprising literally a single family whose ties of blood cannot be dissolved by human will. There can be no Japanese nation without the Emperor any more than there can be no family without a father; thus for the Japanese the Emperor and the State are connate and one.

It explains why the same line of Sovereigns has reigned over Japan since time immemorial and why it must continue to reign unbroken for ages eternal. It is the reason for the unequaled strength and permanence of the Empire of Japan. No wonder then that the Japanese people are moved with profound awe and gratitude toward the Imperial House and no wonder they are so fervent today in expressing their devotion to the present reigning Sovereign of this incomparable line!

The indivisible bond between the Emperor and the people assumes a more than usual significance today in view of the present war. The enemy, recognizing in the position of the Imperial Family the unique source of Japan's strength, would, if he could, forcibly alter the basic polity of the Japanese nation. In this sacrilegious design the enemy reveals that, though he may perceive the locus of the Japanese nation's strength, he has no comprehension of the nature of the relations between the Sovereign and the people. The relation between the Emperor and the people, not being merely political and temporal but spiritual and religious, cannot be changed by human force or external circumstances. The reign of the Imperial House is thus eternal and immortal so long as a single subject of the Emperor should remain alive. The reign of the Imperial House is thus indeed "coeval with heaven and earth."

Based on such foundations, the intimate relations between the Emperor and His subjects become all the closer the more they are attacked by foreign enemies. Whatever may befall, one thing can never change, and that is the unique position of the Imperial House; and it can never change because it is based not on man-made forms but on an inner spiritual relationship beyond the reach of outward circumstances. As the war becomes ever more intense, the sentiment of paternal benevolence of the Emperor toward the people and of loyalty of the subjects toward their Sovereign burns ever higher.

So it is that today, on the occasion of the wartime observance of Tenchosetsu, the people of Japan re-affirm their undying loyalty to His Gracious Sovereign with unmatched fervor. It is a loyalty which springs from the unshakable faith that the Emperor and the Japanese State, by their very inherent nature, will triumph over all transient vicissitudes to flourish forever as it has flourished since time immemorial. It is a loyalty which imparts invincible strength to the Empire and makes of Japan a divinely blessed land which knows no beginning and no end but which is as permanent and immortal as heaven and earth.

The Doctor's Dilemma

By a Medical Correspondent

It has always been a problem with medical men how far they should deviate from the principles of their craft merely to humor some insistent misguided clamor or some fashionable craze of the laity.

Not to modify their practice at all may frequently entail heavy financial and legal penalties. In many cases these penalties are ridiculously unfair, and tend in the long run to damage the public even more than immediate sufferers, as the following examples will show.

A certain athlete broke his collarbone. The accident was followed by a slight stiffness of the muscles of the shoulder—a not uncommon sequel. On receipt of the surgeon's bill, the patient lodged a claim for damages for negligence.

An Expensive Luxury

It was never contended that the fracture had not been diagnosed; it was not denied that the bone had united in good position. The only ground on which the action was based was—that the surgeon had omitted to have the clavicle X-Rayed!

So valuable has been the contribution of X-Rays that they have come to be regarded in the public mind as the inevitable sequel to any injury. Actually, of course, their only function is to guide the treatment; and where, as in the case of the clavicle, a diagnosis of the injuries can be made with certainty and precision without their aid, an X-Ray examination can only be an unnecessary (and quite expensive) luxury.

This medico-legal point has become so acute that in every case of even remotest doubt the doctor is now driven to have an X-Ray examination. He cannot run the risk or ruin by costly litigation. The public demands it. Let the public pay.

An "Illegal" Operation

To take another aspect of this conflict between principle and alleged public policy: a little girl on a visit to the town was suddenly stricken with appendicitis, and needed immediate operation to save her life. Her parents were abroad and could not be communicated with to get permission. The operation was done, and the child was well again within a month.

To save life in such a way was, of course, quite illegal, and the father—an obtuse man—knew this. It was only after weeks of threats, inquiries, and assurances that the matter was settled without going to law.

As a result, the Hospital Committee made it an absolute rule that no minor must be operated on without the written permission of its parents or guardian. The very next week a child was brought in with a fractured skull; his name and address unknown. We thought an operation within the hour might have given him a chance.

But the Hospital Rule was explicit.

The Logical Conclusion

Inevitably the public suffers in the end. It is already difficult, and will soon be impossible, to get a medical man to certify a lunatic.

The doctor's dilemma is this: whether simply to give the community the best of his skill and judgment, courageously according to his principles, or whether to degrade his convictions, avoid litigation, protect himself vigorously, and seek security rather than efficiency.

It appears that the public and the courts are set on his taking the latter course. When even an unnecessary X-Ray examination is refused, the doctor has learnt to commit the fact to paper, so that he may be absolved.

A Year Ago Today

April 29, 1944

Imperial Army Air Units in China bombed Yushan.

• • •

An agreement between the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo concerning the mutual exemption of customs duties on goods exchanged between the two countries and the simplification of customs house regulations was announced.

• • •

The Cultural Medal was granted by His Majesty the Emperor to Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, Dr. Kinjiro Okubo, Dr. Kiyoshi Shiga, Dr. Ryokichi Inada, Dr. Naoyoshi Kano and Dr. Junjiro Takakusu.

• • •

About 2,000 Anglo-American planes raided Berlin in the daytime; 129 were shot down.

ANGLO-U.S. STRIFE

Economic Rivalry Between Two Deserves Study

By G. MASUI

II

In the first place, both countries are capitalistic nations of the most advanced type each with its typical characteristics and tendencies constituting the inherent flaws of capitalism or "contradictions" in Marxian terminology. It is interesting to note that British capitalism and American capitalism have merits and demerits of their own and their comparison of power is a subject of very delicate evaluation. American capitalism is highly homogeneous in its composition while British capitalism is marked by a high degree of heterogeneity. While the former enjoys a high degree of self-sufficiency which, however, is made the basis of its overseas economic ventures of reckless nature, the latter strictly is dependent on its traditional economic relations which it zealously endeavors to control and restrain by political means. In other words, the United States sees its overseas economic activities abroad by virtue of its internal economic self-sufficiency, Britain is always conscious of its internal limitations in its economic life and attempts to remedy its economic weaknesses by its non-economic means—by politics, diplomacy, cultural and propaganda means.

Advancing Living Standard

In the first place, the United States can be self-sufficient in its economic existence if she so desires, because she can balance between her agriculture and industry, provided her population is satisfied with a restricted living standard. As a matter of fact, however, the American people do not keep themselves satisfied with their given living standard level; for they ever seek a greater level with the lapse of time, so that the maintenance of the American living standard means the keeping up of an advancing living standard. Thus, it becomes necessary for American economy to seek foreign markets for her surplus products so that the American public may enjoy an ever-expanding living standard; and this necessarily will lead to American economic inroads into other nations of the world. It is because of this inherent trend of American capitalism that the current world war is being waged by the United States so vigorously and persistently as if her own existence depends thereon. The United States must engage in war whenever she feels that her economic self-sufficiency—or a balance between her agriculture and industry—becomes impossible of maintenance. She fought Britain in 1812, engaged in a civil war in the middle of the 19th century; fought the first World War in 1917-18 and entered the current world war. Nay, the United States is destined to engage in a Third World War, unless she is thoroughly beaten in the present war, because of her economic potentialities of world importance and in view of her insistence on an expanding living standard. And in her world economic conquest, America will not discriminate the parties concerned whether they be of the same racial stock with her or not. Moreover, the very fact that the British Empire extends all over the world will make it more probable that Britain will stand in the way of America's economic conquest, unless the latter is decisively vanquished in the current world war.

British Capitalism

We have so far studied the character of American capitalism. Let us now turn to British capitalism. It should be noted that British capitalism is unthinkable apart from her Empire connections, for Britain taken in isolation will be only of political significance. The fact should be noted that British capitalism ceased to be a purely integral capitalism after the first World War during which her Dominions and colonies became industrial nations of their own separate being. It is only during some great conflict that the British Empire keeps a semblance of its being so far as its Dominions and colonies are concerned; and paradoxically, it is during such a conflict that they become more and more independent of their Empire connections. And it was through armed force that Britain maintained her Empire unity among the members of the British Commonwealth. For example, prior to the current world war, all the British Dominions showed their independent economic policies. The idea of a close economic unity between Britain and the self-governing Dominions has found vociferous support from a section of opinion in Britain herself, but actually none in the Dominions themselves. Prior to the present war, Canada was keeping its tariff wall high against British imports as well as other imports and she will likely do so after the war. It was natural that she did this in view of the fact that Canada was capable of developing manufacturing industries of her own on a large scale and was seeking behind a tariff wall to develop a balanced economic system similar to that of its neighbor, the United States. And as Cole points out, it is "fanastic to think of even Australia as admitting British goods free of duty, or allowing her own industrial development to be held back in order to give Britain a larger preference." As to India, the idea of that Dominion as part of a self-contained British Empire and as an economic entity is even more fantastic than the same idea applied to the self-governing Dominions. Nor are the Crown Colonies and Dependencies likely to remain Britain's monopolized areas for her economic activities, for it is these British, economic spheres that will be invaded by the United States in her world economic conquest. The very fact that the United States has been taking much interest in the economic affairs of Africa and the Middle East reveals great possibilities of the economic invasion of Britain's spheres of interests.

(To Be Continued)

RUBBER IN AMERICA'S WAR ECONOMY

By TETSUICHIRO MIYAKE

VI

But can synthetic rubber be a good substitute for natural rubber and can it be expected to satisfy the United States' war and civilian needs? It is said that some kind of synthetic rubber stands heat and wear and tear better than natural rubber and that consequently for certain specific purposes it is better suited than natural rubber. But rubber being in the biggest demand for making tires, the criterion is whether synthetic rubber is really fit for such a purpose or not. It is reported that, in manufacturing tires for ordinary use, at least 30 per cent of natural rubber is required and that 50 to 60 per cent for the manufacture of tires for large motorcars and aircraft.

The United States Government, which had been talking boastfully of great improvement in the quality of synthetic rubber, published a new formula in September last year, according to which the ratio of synthetic rubber to natural rubber in manufacturing tires for medium sized trucks has been raised from 70 to 90 per cent, while, on the other hand, the ratio of natural rubber for goods for specific purposes has been lowered from 100 to 30 per cent. It was further fixed that all tubes for truck tires and a large proportion of tubes for aircraft tires should be made of synthetic rubber exclusively. In this way, the Government gave evidence of its intention to replace natural rubber by synthetic rubber by degrees.

This is, however, a decision which was forced upon it by the increased production of synthetic rubber, on the one hand, and by the marked decrease of the stock of natural rubber, on the other. It appears that the shortage of natural rubber is causing the United States grave concern in connection with the manufacture of tires. The Statist uttered a warning in its issue for March 11 last year that unless the United States obtain much more natural rubber than she was expecting to get, she might face a very serious rubber situation in 1945. The Economist for May 13 last, too, observed that unless the United States recovered rubber-producing areas quickly, the rubber problem would remain very serious and that nothing short of a big reduction in the demand through the conclusion of the war in Europe would be capable of solving it.

The American rubber manufacturers have recently been expressing the view that the best synthetic rubber tires for ordinary motorcars and light trucks have a durability seven-eighths of that of the best natural rubber tires, but how much truth there is in it is open to question. Anyway, there are unmistakable signs of an increasing shortage of tires. According to one report, priority is being given to the manufacture of tires under a system which was put into force in July, 1944.

VII

Let us now examine how much natural rubber the United States expects to obtain and what is the actual state of its consumption in that country.

The regions to which the United States can look for the supply of natural rubber are some of the Central and South American countries and a part of Africa. Of the rubber imported from Africa, which totaled about 20,000 tons in 1943, the major portion comes from the plantations covering about 65,000 acres owned by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, established in Liberia in 1926. As regards the supplies from Central and South America, the United States concluded, immediately after the outbreak of the war, contracts with fifteen rubber-producing countries for the purchase for five consecutive years of all of their produce except what they may need to meet their respective domestic demand. At the same time, she arranged for the grant to these countries, through the American Rubber Development Company, of subsidies for the purpose of encouraging production.

Her eyes were fixed particularly on the rubber resources of Brazil, for the utilization of which she had defrayed subsidies to the amount of $83,000,000 up to the beginning of 1944. The Amazon Valley is, so to speak, the cradle of rubber production and time was when Brazil was the biggest rubber-producing country in the world, though her place was taken later by the South Sea regions where the plantation rubber industry witnessed a remarkable development. Brazil's rubber production reached its peak in 1910 with 40,000 tons, and there has since been a gradual decline. At present, the total amount produced throughout Central and South America is no more than 40,000 tons. It is true that there has been an appreciable increase of late but, shackled by unfavorable technical and economic factors such as a shortage of labor and transportation difficulties, it is absolutely impossible for production to be so increased as to satisfy the requirements of the United States.

The imports from Central and South America, as made public by the United States, show the following figures:

	Tons
1941	10,788
1942	14,546
(These two figures are equivalent to those hitherto published as representing the imports from Brazil only)	
1943	26,555
1944 (first 8 months)	22,508
(About 33,800 tons for the whole year, calculated from this figure)	

Early in January this year, the United States authorities announced that the total imports of rubber since the beginning of 1940 up to then amounted to 2,280,000 tons, but this figure includes over 2,000,000 tons imported from the Greater East Asia regions in 1940, 1941 and 1942. The amount of natural rubber which she could import from the countries within her sphere of influence since the outbreak of the war must have been about 10,000 tons in 1942, 45,000 tons in 1943 and 60,000 tons in 1944, making a total of some 140,000 or 150,000 tons. The official announcement adds that the United States purchased 116,000 tons in 1944 alone. If this was really the case, some 60,000 tons were most probably imported from Britain and British possessions.

VIII

Now, as to the consumption of rubber in the United States, it averaged 500,000 tons a year before the war, but since 1939 her consumption has witnessed a marked increase, the amount of natural rubber consumed in 1941 being nearly 700,000 tons. In 1942, the suspension of the supply compelled rigorous economies in consumption, so that the total amount consumed during the year was approximately 600,000 tons. In 1943, due to an alarming shrinkage of the stock, the civilian demand had to be cut ruthlessly, with the result that, despite a marked increase in the war demand, the year's consumption was reported as 542,000 tons or about 60,000 tons less than in the previous year. In the meantime, the production of synthetic rubber got fairly under way. Its output, which was negligible in 1942, increased considerably in 1943, when, according to the report, of the total amount of rubber consumed, synthetic rubber represented 195,000 tons against 347,000 tons of natural rubber. In 1944, a further increase in synthetic rubber production led to a relaxation of the restrictions on the civilian demand and a larger supply of tires was apparently anticipated. The Government took so hopeful a view of the situation that in January of the same year it forecast the year's consumption as 970,000 tons. In the Survey of Current Business for August last year, however, the total consumption for 1944 was estimated at 883,000 tons. The disparity of some 100,000 tons between these two forecasts seems to indicate that the supply of tires could not be increased as anticipated. Collating the figures enumerated above, the United States' demand and supply of rubber may be given as follows:—

	1942	1943	1944
	(In 1,000 tons)		
Stock	693	460	200
Natural rubber supply	342	46	60
Synthetic rubber supply	25	234	763
Total	1,060	740	1,023
Amount consumed	600	540	883
Balance	460	200	140

Since the United States consumed in 1943 no more than 195,000 tons of synthetic rubber out of the year's total output of 234,000 tons, the stock of 200,000 tons she held at the beginning of 1944 was inclusive of at least 40,000 tons of synthetic rubber. Again, according to an information released in the latter part of October last year, the stock of natural rubber at the end of June of the same year was 103,000 tons, so that it may be assumed that the stock of natural rubber fell off by 10,000 tons per month on the average. This shows that of the total stock of 140,000 tons at the end of 1944, natural rubber represented only 40,000 tons. The fast dwindling stock must necessarily be replenished with supplies from Britain.

As already noted, Britain's wartime annual imports of rubber are put roughly at 150,000 tons, which consist almost exclusively of natural rubber. Since the Soviet came into war, however, Britain has been supplying about 40,000 tons of rubber to that country yearly on the average. To make up for the resultant deficit, she is supposedly importing rubber goods from the United States under the Lend-Lease arrangement. Assuming that Britain can substitute synthetic rubber for natural rubber to the extent of two-thirds of the remaining 110,000 tons, she may be able to spare 70,000 or 80,000 tons of natural rubber to the United States out of her imports in exchange for American synthetic rubber or manufactured rubber goods. The rubber plantations on Ceylon, from which Britain draws a larger proportion of her rubber supplies, are, however, not in very good condition, nor are capable of much extention. Consequently, in order to meet the needs of the United Nations, Britain has been resorting to extreme slaughter tapping to increase production by 20 per cent compared with the prewar days. This drastic measure is now causing widespread apprehension lest the plantation should be laid waste within a short space of four years.

IX

The position of reclaimed rubber also deserves attention. It is undeniable that there was an enormous accumulation of waste rubber in the United States before the war. The reclamation of this waste amounted to 200,000 tons just before the outbreak of the war, and there has evidently been a steady increase of the amount since, though no official figures have been made available regarding its output and consumption since October, 1941.

Needless to say, reclaimed rubber is meant as substitute for natural rubber, and it is easy to imagine that her short supply of natural rubber caused the United States to make the best possible use of her stupendous waste rubber resources. Reclaimed rubber is, of course, inferior to natural rubber in quality, and the uses to which it can be put are necessarily limited. Its fitness as material for manufacturing tires is generally doubted, and it is quite conceivable that it has been used for the manufacture of rubber goods wherever possible in lieu of natural rubber, in view of the insufficient production of tires on account of the short supply of natural rubber.

It is more than probable that from 200,000 to 300,000 tons of reclaimed rubber were used, besides the amounts already mentioned as consumed, in 1942 and in 1943 when much economy was urged in the consumption of rubber. It is even to be suspected that the figure of 800,000 tons given as the objective of the synthetic rubber production plan for 1944 really included some 200,000 tons of reclaimed rubber expected to be produced for the year.

The United States has thus resorted to all sorts of devices to tide over the difficult rubber situation. In the meantime, the stock of natural rubber has been running shorter and shorter. As synthetic rubber tires come to supplant natural rubber tires more and more hereafter in consequence, difficulties arising from this circumstance will not be lessened until such time when synthetic rubber can be used as the perfect substitute for natural rubber.

X

The United States fancies that the end of the war is near at hand. On this unwarranted assumption, she is already directing much attention to the problem of how to maintain after the war the synthetic rubber industry in which she has invested the sum of over $700,000,000. In his report on synthetic rubber production, published on January 16 this year with a view to justifying the scheme to maintain the industry, Jesse Jones expressed an optimistic view regarding the synthetic rubber to compete with natural rubber. Affirming that American synthetic rubber stands a good chance of successful competition with natural rubber in the postwar days, he stated that whereas, before the war price of natural rubber was 18 to 20 cents per pound, the Rubber Reserve Company's cost of producing synthetic rubber in 1944 averaged 33 cents per pound, without counting the depreciation of factory equipment, but that over 60 per cent of this high cost of production was due to the use of costly alcohol instead of petroleum. He declared that at some factories its cost of production was even lower than 18 cents. The cost of production may possibly be lowered proportionately with a general fall in the prices of raw materials, but it must be remembered that the American synthetic rubber industry is a special product of war and one which has been built up with every assistance rendered by the Government. It is a very uneconomical enterprise, too, which required enormous quantities of materials such as iron, steel and copper in setting up plants and a large amount of motive power. Such being the case, it would be too hasty to conclude that it could compete successfully with plantation rubber from the Southern Regions in the Greater East Asia area whose cost of production is very low and whose superiority in quality is beyond question.

The United States seems to be so sure of victory that she has already sponsored and called rubber conferences two or three times among Britain, the Netherlands and herself since August last year to discuss measures to be taken to cope with over-production of synthetic rubber after the war. Her underlying motive is clearly to gain control over the world's rubber supplies by obviating the future menace of competition to her synthetic rubber from natural rubber. It is well to take note in this connection of the fact that Jones' optimism can find justification only under conditions in which the production of natural rubber is restricted and a price agreement operates.

XI

Before concluding this observation of the rubber situation in the United States war economy, we may say a few words about her investments in natural rubber production in Central and South America. The cry for the increased production of rubber in those regions so loudly raised at one time has become hardly audible of late. This may be ascribable to the too sanguine hope the recent favorable progress of the war situation in the Pacific has inspired confidence in the United States that the fall of rubber-producing regions in Greater East Asia into anti-Axis hands is not far off. In any case Central and South America do not count for much as suppliers of rubber, for their annual supply to the United States is, as was stated, the paltry amount of 40,000 tons. The United States may, therefore, cease to rely on supplies from these regions after the war, but she will never leave unclaimed the credits of nearly $100,000,000 which she gave to Brazil in order to secure the supply of 30,000 tons of rubber a year. Brazil and other countries in Central and South America will certainly have to pay very dearly for their indebtedness to the United States.

(End)

WAR AGAINST MALARIA

Effort Centered on Preventive Measures

By SHINTARO ISHII

Lecturer in the Medical Dept., and Member Of the Research Section on Infectious Diseases, Tokyo Imperial University

The great importance that is attached to the knowledge and cure of tropical diseases needs today no garrulous explanation. Despite the truth of the statement, it is however an undisguisable fact that during the three years subsequent to the liberation of the South Sea regions from Anglo-American oppression, the rampant diseases characteristic of the tropics have been a conspicuous factor contributing both to the heavy losses in our fighting services and industries in general.

The harm that has been caused by malaria, king of tropical maladies, has indeed exceeded all estimates and this is borne out by the stimulating encouragement given to the study of the disease which at present is centered on two objectives, namely, its prevention and treatment.

Everyone is familiar with the incomplete results of those drugs or medicines which in the past have been consumed to prevent infection. Many experiments, therefore, are being conducted with immunization processes but as yet, successes sufficient enough to guarantee their general application have not been attained.

The world of medical research in Japan, however, recognizes the occurrence, in some degree, of immunity, awakening as a result a measure of hope in the methods of immunization. Notwithstanding the existence of such new processes, the greatest effort is still concentrated on the preventive method which, incidentally, takes the form of research studies in prophylactics and the destruction of the Anopheles tribe or tribe of injurious mosquitoes.

Two Facts Known

A species of malarial protozoa which grows not within the red corpuscle, as was commonly believed, but apart and exterior to it has recently been the subject of much prominent discussion. In this connection, two facts are known. First, that this particular protozoa constitutes one factor in the recurrence or relapse of the disease and secondly, that the prevalent medicines used in the past do not exert any effective influence on it.

While it might have been thought that these factors stood as obstacles to the prevention and treatment of malaria, a post mortem examination of a malaria-stricken body in the Philippines proves without doubt that no exact verification of this special protozoa had yet been made in the case of a human body under an attack of malaria. The discovery, under the circumstances, has served to dispel all past doubts as well as to clarify the case.

Accordingly, much consideration at the moment is being focussed on ways and means for the extermination of this special protozoa and the belief is held that it will not be long now when an effective treatment of the malady will have been obtained.

The studies involved in bringing about a permanent cure against malaria is beset with many difficulties but signs of steady progress are, nevertheless, being displayed. In view of the fact that the Southern Regions abound in raw materials, a major problem that has imposed itself upon us is a study which concerns the derivative qualities of quinine. Four or five different kinds of such superior products have recently been manufactured which hold the center of keen attention on account of their remedial values which resemble closely, if not altogether, that of antipyrin.

Other Drugs Discovered

Besides these, other drugs similar to antipyrin have also been discovered possessing the distinctive features of a more simplified form of manufacture and values which are considered equal to or even higher than antipyrin itself. These facts and those concerning the derivative products of quinine are worthy of special mention in just the same way as it should be emphasized that both types constitute the best and latest cures against malaria.

Dengue fever is also, without question, a tropical malady and, here too, the successes won by Japanese medical scholars in the field of research are a matter which provide the highest delight and congratulation. These successes find expression in the satisfactory experiments accomplished by our scholars with animal specimens which, incidentally, are fundamental in the work of dengue research.

The infection of monkeys and creatures of the sea by European and American scholars, which were once recognized exploits in the world of medicine, are entirely surpassed by the recent discovery that mice make excellent specimens for experimentation, for not only is infection assured but, more important, the symptoms of the disease are clearly perceivable as well.

While the infection of mice was being confirmed by a large number of men engaged in research work, experiments with a view to shorten the period of actual attack by disease constituted a still higher objective of the ind fatigable workers in Japan's medical and scientific world. Already this too has been accomplished.

As a result, progress in the study of dengue fever has become sudden and rapid. Unknown factors, many and varied, are being brought to light and it is our greatest hope to see the speedy and early settlement of all problems affecting the prevention of the disease.

Worthy Contributions Made

Vaccines are in the course of manufacture principally composed of intestinal matter from mice subjected to infection, and the extent or degree of their meritorious effects are being ascertained by tests on human cases after careful and minute experiments with biological specimens. These praiseworthy achievements, left unaccomplished by the scholars of a preceding age, are undoubtedly worthy contributions to the cause and advancement not only of medical science as a whole but also to the glory and fame of the scholars here at home.

Over and above all these already mentioned, splendid results have also been obtained as a consequence of research into many different forms of tropical diseases, as for instance, in intestinal diseases prevalent in the tropics, tropical nourishment and sanitation and a host of others.

All these combine to form a portion of the tremendous task left undone by the scholars of a preceding era. It is not difficult, therefore, to visualize that the studies and investigations involving such a wide field must no doubt have been both arduous and educive of the greatest diligence and perseverance. Success crowns all labors. Particularly in this case where the prize was well worth the pains.

In conclusion, it must be indicated that a feeling of confidence prevails that not many years will have passed before Japanese scholars assume the prize seat in the realm of tropical medicine and disease.

Another Woman Driver

A professional, hired by a big department store, to give golf lessons was approached by two women. "Do you wish to learn to play golf, madam?" he asked one.

"Oh! no," she said. "It's my friend, who wants to learn. I learned yesterday."

One On The Judge

Judge: "I'll let you off this time, but from now on keep away from bad company."

Defendent: "Thanks, Judge; you'll never see me here again."

A Short Tale

The class was set the task of writting an essay on "Our dog." Little Tommy was the first to finish. His essay read: "Our dog. We haven't got one."

Sympathy

Mr. Bruer: "Yes, my wife has left me....ran away with another man in my car."

Mr. Gruening: "Good heavens man, not your new car!"